BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month $1 00
" 3 months 2 75
" 6 months 5 00
Weekly paper, 3 months 1 10
" 6 months 2 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders collected and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. L. Pennington in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, June 8.—The *Enquirer* of the 6th says Stanton telegraphed Dix that Kirby Smith was crossing the Mississippi.

Several confused telegraphs from Harper's Ferry, indicate that a heavy rebel force was moving in that direction in three columns.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 4th says all communication between Little Rock and Memphis is cut off.

A great fire had occurred at Springfield Armory, destroying much machinery.

Congress was to adjourn on the 4th.

Provisions of all kinds have advanced largely.

Baltimore was excited Saturday with rumors that rebel cavalry and infantry had made their appearance near Martinsburg. Last accounts state that Gen. Kelly had evacuated the town.

HABEAS CORPUS.—We learn that another case has been brought before Judge Hook recently, in which a new point was raised, in regard to the liability of a citizen to military service. Robert T. Barton, M. D., was enrolled as a conscript. He applied for a discharge from the custody of the Enrolling Officer on the ground that he was a practicing physician, over thirty years of age, and that he had been engaged in the regular practice for more than seven years. The return of the Enrolling Officer set forth the fact that Dr. Barton had not paid taxes for two years or more as a physician, and that he was therefore liable to military service. The Court ruled that as the facts showed the applicant to have been a physician in practice for more than seven years, the omission to make the proper returns to the Tax assessor, from whatever cause it may have arisen, could not affect the right of the application to exemption from military service. He was accordingly discharged from the custody of the Enrolling Officer.

H. W. Hilliard Esq., for the applicant Frank H. Miller, Esq., for the Enrolling Officer.—*Augusta Sentinel*

IMPORTANT NAVAL MOVEMENTS ABROAD.—While the attention of the country is attracted to the armies of Generals Grant and Sherman, there has been very quietly organising one or more powerful naval expeditions against certain Southern ports, which will be heard from before the summer is over. It is, of course, improper to give the number, character, or composition of the vessels intended for this expedition; but the country may be assured that it will be adequate for the work it is intended to perform. Secretary Welles is of opinion that it is necessary for him to redeem his reputation, and he is determined to make the rebel fur fly, so as to save, if possible, his position in the cabinet. It is no secret that a number of the iron-clads, which have been so long building in the Northern seaports, are now available for active service.—*New York World, 17th instant.*

ALL'S FOR THE BEST.

All's for the best! be sanguine and cheerful,
Trouble and sorrow are friends in disguise;
Nothing but folly goes faithless and fearful;
Courage forever is happy and wise.
All's for the best—if a man would but know it,
Providence wishes us all to be blest;
This is no dream of the pundit or poet;
Heaven is gracious, and—All's for the best!

All's for the best! set this on your standard,
Soldier of sadness, or Pilgrim of love,
Who to the shores of Despair may have wandered,
A way-wearied swallow, or heart-stricken dove;
All's for the best—be a man, but confiding,
Providence tenderly governs the rest.
And the frail barque of His creatures is guiding,
Wisely and Warmly all for the best.

All's for the best! then fling swayterrors,
Meet all your fears and foes in the van,
And in the midst of your dangers or errors,
Trust like a child while you strive like a man.
All's for the best—unbounded, unbounded,
Providence reigns from the East to the West,
And by both mercy and wisdom surrounded,
Hope and be happy that—All's for the best.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION "D" COMPANY HOME GUARD.

ALL PERSONS BETWEEN 18 AND 50 BELONGing to this Company, who are exempt by law from conscription, will report promptly on Nash Square, this Saturday evening, at 5 o'clock, whether holding exemption papers or not.

By order of Col. Harrison,
July 9 1t W. R. RICHARDSON, Capt.

ATTENTION COMPANY "A" 1ST REGIMENT N. C. M., H. D.

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED TO MEET at Nash Square, to-day, (Saturday,) at 5 o'clock, p. m. This notice includes all white men between the ages of 18 and 50 years exempt from Confederate service, living South of Newbern St. and East of Fayetteville St. within the old corporation.

By order of the Colonel:
S. W. SCOTT,
July 9-1t* Capt. Co. A.

STRAYED.

ON THE 5TH INST., A LARGE BAY HORSE, about 9 years old, with large hoofs, and a piece of rein around his neck when he left. He was last seen above Rossman's on the Chapel Hill road. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that may lead to his recovery or his delivery to

J. G. WILLIAMS,
W. F. ASKEW, or
July9-1w The Southern Express office.

WANTED.

25,000 LBS. BEESWAX AND TALLOW wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid. MRS. ALBERT JOHNSON,
July 9-1m* Hillsboro St., Raleigh.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE BOY THAT CAN feed a Power Press and make himself useful can find employment and good wages at the
June 24-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

WANTED TO HIRE.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE BALANCE OF THE year, a stout Negro Man. To one that can feed himself good wages will be given. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864 NO. 106.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months $15.00
" " Three months 8.00
" " One month 3.00
Weekly paper, three months 3.00
" " six months 5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegraph, will confer a great favor on us by sending or having them at this office for our use.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid
do George Little, Wake, do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Asst, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P Hunt, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Bogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen. (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Asst Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John E. Heathery, Wake; Asst Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice ...William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Margaretta term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert E Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas L Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Barton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W H Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert I Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Hdr dge, Johnston; J H Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. E M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. L C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

ATTENTION "B" COMPANY.

ALL PERSONS BETWEEN 18 AND 50 YEARS of age, who are exempt by law from conscription, living East of Fayetteville Street, and South of Hillsboro Street, and those living outside of the old Corporation, East of the city, constitute this Company. They will all report promptly on Nash Square, Saturday evening, at 5 o'clock, whether holding exemption papers or not.

By order of Col. Harrison,
July 8-d2t W. H. FINCH, Capt.

NOTICE.

FOUR STRAGLING SOLDIERS OR DESERTERS, to make their escape, left their Horses. The horses are supposed to be stolen. The owners can have them by proving property and paying charges, &c. One a Roan Mare, about 12 years old, 15 hands high; 2 light Bay Mares, one about 9 years old, 15¾ hands high; one 6 years old, 15 hands high; and one 8 years old, 14½ hands high.

They are not fine but very good work horses. Apply at Lenoir, Caldwell county. CALDWELL.
June 18-d1t&w3t

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS POST OFFICE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

Northern mail opens daily at 7 a. m.
Eastern " " 7 "
Fayetteville " " 7 "
Western " " 9 p. m.
Augusta " " 9 "
Northern mail closes daily at 9 a. m.
Eastern " " 9 "
Fayetteville " " 9 p. m.
Western " " 9 "
Augusta " " 9 "

Office open for delivery of mails from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. during the week. Sundays from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m. and from 1 p. m. to 3 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties.—Fellow Citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the people of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

As I am comparatively unknown to many persons of the District, and it is not my purpose to canvass, it may be proper to state briefly my principles, as I am willing to stand or fall by them.

I am not afraid to trust the people; therefore, if it be thought necessary, and they should desire it, I am in favor of calling a State Convention. Those who oppose a Convention are not willing to trust the people; they think that the people have too much power. They charge that those who favor a State Convention, wish to secede from the Confederate States. I was opposed to secession in 1861, and I am opposed to it now. Secession can not cure our present troubles; it would be utter folly and madness, and could only be justified in a life and death struggle for liberty.

It would be well for this State as well as for all the Confederate States, to have a Convention in being, if not in session during the war—not to secede, but to aid and strengthen the general government by granting it needful powers in every emergency, which, if exercised without the consent of the people, would be usurpation and unwarrantable authority. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor possesses sovereign power, but a Convention would possess such power. And while it could grant all needful powers to the common government, and check usurpations, it would see to it that our present form of government is not changed. There are those who are constantly endeavoring to educate the mind of the public, to prepare it for another form of government. Such men need watching. We need a Republican form of government with all our rights as freemen guaranteed to us by the Constitution—with all the rights of a sovereign State.

I wish a State Convention to co-operate with the general government and our sister States of the South in obtaining an armistice, so that hostilities for peace may be commenced. Let North Carolina do her duty, and if other States will not meet in Convention or conference with her, nor head her votes for peace, she will have done her duty to humanity, our country, and our God, and the responsibilities of the future will rest upon her.

Negotiations would greatly encourage our people at home and our soldiers in the field. It must come to this at last. "The pen, more powerful than the sword, must do what the latter has failed to accomplish."

Let us, therefore, have co-operation between the common government and the sovereign States in an effort to procure an armistice, that treaty of peace, and then a vote of the people on the treaty, prior to endorsement by the President and Senate.

The power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases is granted by the Constitution. But I cannot agree to its exercise; much less do I like to see the President clothed with this power. The personal freedom and liberty of the people should not be trusted in the hands of one man. But the suspension of the writ itself, as has been done by Congress, is unconstitutional and unwarrantable; it authorizes illegal and unwarrantable arrests; it operates wrongfully and oppressively on as loyal, as patriotic, and as true men as ever inherited a birthright under a "Southern sky."

There are those, and I fear many, who desire a strong government, a military despotism, who advocate the closing of our legislative hall and Civil Courts—the overriding of all other laws by the military—the concentration of the whole force of the people in the hands of a military Chieftain. Such views shall at no time receive any aid or comfort from me. Civil law is binding upon citizens and soldiers—military law applies only to the army. Let the laws, civil and military, be enforced and respected within their respective spheres, and be not trampled upon by either citizens or soldiers.

The representatives should be held to a strict accountability by his constituents; they should, therefore, know how he voted upon all questions affecting their interests. Secret legislation is incompatible with this accountability; therefore nothing but a necessity affecting the very existence and salvation of the country could justify it.

If elected, I shall not fail to do all in my power to advance the interest of North Carolina, to warn the Confederate States Government of all encroachments upon her ancient rights as a sovereign State, to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected, to aid the common government in prosecuting the war, and to urge upon it and to co-operate with it as a representative of a free people of a sovereign State, to negotiate a treaty of peace. Having been a soldier myself, I shall give every encouragement, comfort and succor to the army. The State must see that our brave defenders are well clothed and shod; their families claim the aid of our State, and she must see them clothed and fed as long as there is anything in the land at any price or sacrifice.

There are other questions I might discuss, but suffice it to say, I stand fairly and squarely upon the principles enunciated by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and W. W. Holden, Esq.

I must appeal to my friends to see to it that my principles are widely disseminated as possible, both at home and in the army. Very respectfully, &c., J. E. RHEIM.
York Institute, June 20, 1864. June 21-d&wtde

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and Soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
July 6-d&wtd JAMES BOND.

Conservative and Standard copy till day of election and send bills to Progress for collection.

Granville County.—C. H. K. TAYLOR for the Senate, Col. JAS. S. AMIS, MARK LANIER and Dr. P. W. YOUNG for the Commons. The above ticket is recommended to the voters of Granville to represent us in the next General Assembly.

June 3-d1tw4t BY MANY CITIZENS.

Alamance County.—We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM R. ALBRIGHT as a candidate to represent the people of Alamance in the Commons branch of the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the election in August.

June20-d&w7w*

Standard copy two weeks and send bill to Progress.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your son and brother
Of Old Lenoir County,
R. B. VAUSE,
May 13-d&wtd 2d Lt. Co. A, 40th Reg't N. C. T.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 2-dwtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christian Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow-Citizens:—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected, I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity, and prosperity of the State. I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HENRY.
Colerain, Bertie Co., June 20, 1864. June 20-d&wtd

Davidson County.—We are requested to announce H. ADAMS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the Senate from the county of Davidson. Mr. Adams is a sound and true Conservative.

July 5-d&wtd

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.

June 2-wtd

Wake County.—We are authorized to announce Col. J. P. H. RUSS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake county at the ensuing election.

June 22-d3t&wtd

Chatham County.—Mr. PRESIDENT:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
June 21-d&wtd THOS. B. LONG.

Wake County—The Sheriffalty.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esqr., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. June 13-tde&w

To the Voters of Jones County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me, on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterised me as a soldier,

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and obd't serv't,
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,
May 30-d&wtd Co. K, 63d Reg't N. C. T.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. April 21-d6twtd.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.

June 3-d&wtd

Yadkin County.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. C. COWLES as a Conservative Candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the County of Yadkin. June 27-d&wtde

Lenoir County.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. W. DUNN, Esq., as a candidate for re election to the House of Commons from Lenoir County, at the ensuing August election.

July 1-6t*

We are authorized and requested to announce WM. J. POPE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lenoir county, at the ensuing August election. July 1-6t*

To the People of the 50th Senatorial District, North Carolina.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—At the urgent solicitations of many Conservatives of the District, I announce myself a candidate, to represent the Counties of Clay, Cherokee, Macon Jackson and Haywood in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

It is not possible for any man to foresee what measures may come before the Legislature of the State at its next session, or what the events of war may make necessary for the protection of the State and the security of the people; but on all the measures that may come before that body, I shall, (if elected) be advised by consult, and act with the Conservative party of the State, and with the view of securing negotiations, and an honorable peace. I am a strait Conservative.

E. M. HENRY.
Franklin, N. C., June 20, 1864. June 20-d&wtd

Lenoir and Greene Counties.—Mr. PRESIDENT:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Lenoir and Greene counties in the next General Assembly of North Carolina in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
July 7-d&wtd EDWARD PATRICK.

To the Citizens and Soldiers of Craven County:—Having been solicited by many friends, in and out of the army, and being over the conscript age, I announce myself a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature

I pledge myself if elected to use all my energies to the interest of my constituents and the integrity of the State.

July 8-d&wlt* W. C. LOFTIN.

Chatham County.—We are requested to announce THOS. W. WOMBLE, Esq., as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Mr. Womble is a Conservative "after the straitest sect," and will support W. W. Holden for Governor. If elected, he pledges himself to do all in his power for the people and the soldiers as their representative, and to secure an honorable peace.

July 7-d&wte

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

The following rates will be charged for advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES OR LESS.

One day	$2 00	One week	$10 00
Two days	3 00	Two weeks	20 00
Three days	4 00	Three weeks	24 00
Four days	5 00	One month	72 00
Five days	6 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty cents per square for one or less times a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisements. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SHEET-IRON AT AUCTION!!!

ON THURSDAY, THE 14TH JULY, IN FRONT OF our Sales Room, we will sell to the highest bidder 200 or more sheets of imported Sheet Iron, 14 and 30 inches wide and 6 feet long weighing from 12 to 20 lbs per sheet. This affords a rare opportunity for farmers and others to supply themselves with an almost indispensable article for boiling soap-grease.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.
July 5-d&wtd

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A TRACT OF LAND LYING THREE miles west of Greensboro' embracing 360 acres, about one-half cleared and under cultivation, about 1200 choice fruit Trees upon the place, and 25 acres good meadow land, the other half fine woodland.

June 26-d&wlm CYRUS P. MENDENHALL.

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OBTAINED A PATent right for a set of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired, and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $50 to $100 per day, and from $3000 to $7000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
June 15-d&wlm Ringwood P. O., Halifax co., N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE ROSIN OIL WORKS.

OUR OIL WORKS ARE NOW IN COMPLETE OPeration, both for making the Crude and refined Oil, and as we say nothing but good Rosin, we can recommend the oil to be the best of the kind made in this country. The refining process extracts the gumy qualities and makes it a very good lubricating oil. It is being largely used by the Railroads, and on all machinery where it has been tried. It is also the best Tanner's Oil now in use. We have a very large lot on hand and will fill orders on short notice.

MOORE, CAMPBELL & Co.,
July 1-d1w* Fayetteville, N. C.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One hank of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one hank for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A
July 8-d&wtf

TO THE PEOPLE OF WAKE COUNTY.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE AND for Sheriff will meet and address their fellow-citizens at

Busbee's,	Thursday,	July 14th
Banks',	Friday,	" 15th
Franklin's,	Saturday,	" 16th
Spikes'	Monday,	" 18th
Dunnsville,	Tuesday,	" 19th
Forestville,	Wednesday,	" 20th
Rolesville,	Thursday,	" 21st
Wakefield,	Friday,	" 22nd
Hood's	Saturday,	" 23d
Barney Jones'	Monday,	" 25th
Lashley's & Reads,	Tuesday,	" 26th
Green Level,	Wednesday,	" 27th
Morrisville,	Thursday	" 28th
Hayes'	Friday,	" 29th
Oak Grove,	Saturday	" 30th
Laws'	Monday,	August 1st
Thompson's	Tuesday,	" 2d
Wiley Lynn's	Wednesday,	" 3d

The Tax Collectors will also attend, and all will have an opportunity of paying their State and County Taxes.

June 28-d1twtd W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 18-d&wtf

TAKEN UP.

AND COMMITTED TO JAIL IN WINSTON, Forsyth Co., N. C., a negro boy who says his name is Elbert and he belongs to Col. Bird Knight of Macon, Georgia; the boy is very black, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high.

The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. E. SPACH,
June 24 d&wtf Jailor for Forsyth County N. C.

Office N C Railroad Co.,
Salem, June 22d, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the City of Raleigh on Thursday July 14th, 1864. Stockholders who cannot attend in person will please send their proxies. P. A. SPAGG,
June 24-d3aw&wtd Sec'y.

TO RENT

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles South-east from Concord on the N. C. Railroad, containing 9 rooms 20x20 and 4 rooms 20x30 feet; a good three place to each room. Desirable brick Kitchen and other out buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BOST in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Wadesboro, N. C. Feb 1-d&wtf

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. E. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO. for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with prompt and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.
June 23-1

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK AND WASHER FOR THE BALance of the year, for whom good wages will be given. Apply at
May 24-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

A NEGRO WOMAN WHO CAN COOK AND Wash, and of good character. A fair price will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
July 3

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.
June 7-tf RALEIGH, N. C

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, [illegible]

"The right of the [illegible] petition, and to make known their wishes, cannot be questioned without violating the spirit of the Constitution. [illegible] the people to assemble for the purpose of petitioning, and the person or persons who may be selected or appointed to present the petition is [illegible] and the law of the land."—Rich. Enquirer, [illegible]

WATCH FOR THE GOOSE HANGS!

Though our subscribers the number of [illegible] by letter, we shall hereafter [illegible] mark on the margin of the paper when [illegible] paid, also to advise [illegible] expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch the [illegible] don't find us running to [illegible] in time.

Forage.

NO. 2.—NEW [illegible].

We thought that we had done with this subject with our article of yesterday, but the following card from General Fowle, which we cheerfully publish, renders it necessary for us to recur to the subject again:

Mr. Harris, in an editorial correspondence in your paper of yesterday, in the Raleigh [illegible] ticket.

It is well known to [illegible] that when D. H. Fowle was appointed Adjutant General he protested against the issue of "forage," and that thereupon a condition occurred between him and Gov. Vance, which resulted in the resignation of the former. This fact is not what it was then, and Gen. Fowle refused to [illegible] in telling [illegible] the corrupt system of issuing forage to State officers was practiced [illegible] by the Governor.

Justice both to Gen. Vance and myself demands that I should [illegible] of you the insertion in your Columns of the following statement:

When I was appointed Adjutant General, I [illegible] stipulated that the issue of forage to State officers, not on the field, should be discontinued. Gov. Vance approved this recommendation, and on [illegible] the 25th of August, 1863, an order to that effect, was issued. [illegible] was thereafter issued during my continuance in office, unless the horse was actually in the service of the State.

There was no disagreement between Gov. Vance and myself upon the forage question, and my resignation was tendered on account of the Governor's action upon General Order No 17. By reference to this order, which has been published, you will find that it refers to a different [illegible].

Raleigh, July 6th, 1864. DANL. H. POWLE.

We had no desire to place Gen. Fowle in a false position, nor have we, according to his own showing, done so. Gen. Fowle says his resignation was tendered on account of the Governor's action on General Order No 17, and not on account of the forage question. Very well. But Gen. Fowle admitted to us, in the presence of other gentlemen, that the first estrangement and unpleasant feeling between the Governor and himself, was caused by a difference of opinion as to the forage question—that is to say that Gen. Fowle opposed the forage corruption while the Governor contenanced for it. Gen. Fowle tells us the system was abolished while he was in office, and for this we honor him, but it is well known that the flood gates were lifted as soon as he resigned, by order of Gov. Vance, and that the whole system with all its corruption has been in full blast ever since.

We heard at the time of the trouble between Gov. Vance and Gen. Fowle, that the "forage" corruptions were at the bottom of it, and this we suppose Gen. Fowle will not deny, though the immediate cause of his resignation was the Governor's action on General Order No. 17.

Our only purpose has been to show that all the corruptions of the stall-federate system, so much discussed and so vehemently condemned by the Conservative party two years ago, is not only now in full bloom, but that it has multiplied, increased and spread under the present administration of Gov. Vance, and that we have succeeded to the satisfaction of all who thirst for truth, we think there can be no doubt. Gen. Fowle was not willing to remain in Gov. Vance's cabinet under the operations of the forage system, and while there he tells us none was issued, but as soon as he retires, the gigantic stall-federate system is resumed and is now in full operation, and on a more extravagant and reckless scale than ever; and we call upon the people to suppress it by electing a man to succeed Gov. Vance, who is pledged to reform. And that man is W. W. Holden.

CAN IT BE SO!—It is currently reported on the streets of this city, that Mr. W. R. Richardson, one of the candidates for the Commons in this county, said, in the presence of W. F. Askew, Jos. D. Pullen, H. L. Evans, (since dead,) in Mr. Evans' store, that he (Mr. Richardson,) thought the negroes ought to vote and enjoy the privileges of white men—that the negroes ought to be set free—and that he would set his negroes free, if the laws of North Carolina would permit him to do so and allow the negroes to remain here—that this was their home, and they ought to remain here—that he had withheld this opinion as long as he intended to. We understand Mr. Richardson gave utterance to these sentiments not long after the fall of Newbern. Can this be true? Let the facts appear. The people of Wake have a right to know the sentiments of those who would ask their suffrages. If Mr. Richardson did not use the language ascribed to him—then it is due to him that he should be set right before the public. If he did give utterances to such damnable sentiments—then he will no doubt be carried for at the ballot-box on the 4th of August.—*Conservative.*

Mr. Richardson is neither an abolitionist or a *negro trader*, and never has been. He is the owner of a number of slaves and his neighbors and those who know him best say he is a kind, humane, good master. Mr. Pullen has been applied to for a certificate to prove these charges and declined to give it. Mr. Richardson is as sound on the slavery question as those who assail him, but it is folly to go to the people on the negro question now, for as the people attribute all their present troubles to the agitation of that question they are tired of it.

If we remember correctly it was charged by Mr. Clingman and others, some years ago, that the present Editor of the *Conservative* had advocated abolition principles and supported abolition men when living in the Northwest, but as Mr. Hyman was raised in Edgecombe county, surrounded by slavery and thoroughly identified with the South and its institutions, we suppose that but few persons believed the charges of abolitionism preferred against him by Mr. Clingman and others. The [illegible] deserted, during the Campaign of [illegible] Mr. Holden an abolitionist, but those who [illegible] the charge did not believe it.

We tell these gentlemen that the Conservatives of Wake are thoroughly organized and that all the corrupt means they can bring to bear will not defeat a single man on the ticket. Mr. Holden will carry the county by at least two to one, and the Conservative ticket for the Legislature will run with Mr. Holden.

It is a common thing to hear Secessionists, who have been skulking behind some petty shade of office since the war commenced, assail the loyalty of Mr. Holden and his friends, and the peace men generally, but whenever you see a war-worn or battle-scared veteran, in nine cases out of ten you find a supporter of Mr. Holden and an advocate for negotiations for an honorable peace.—Nearly every private soldier we meet, whether wounded or well, is for Holden; and the following letter in but a fair sample of hundreds that we receive:

ENCKLETE P. O., Rockbridge County, N. C., July 24, 1864.

MESSRS PENDLETON—*Dear Sir*: As I am a disabled soldier, now at home on furlough, and seeing from some papers that you are an advocate of Mr. Holden, I would be very glad that you would send me a few copies of the *Progress*, and also a few of the *Standard*, for I would like to show them to my friends. I don't know the price of either of the journals. I wrote to the Editor of the *Standard* some days ago to send his paper down here, but I suppose he did not get my letter. If you had those papers should it would help Mr. Holden out, though by the many supporters here that have never seen his paper or yours—hearing that he is for peace.

Very respectfully,
BENJ. A. HOWARD.

We would caution old persons or consumpteive sufferers, who are persuaded that their condition requires them to wear flannel, against red? In these days of tyranny and red republicanism the most innocent may have no guarantee that he will keep his head an hour. Beware of red cords, red flannel shirts, bolmoral, red petticoats, &c., for there is mischief ahead. There have been spots seen on the sun, and the moon and stars look redder than usual. The drought continues, vegetables are scarce, and things have a "gloomy" appearance generally.

In answer to many inquiries by letter we will state that the Supreme Court has decided in favor of the constitutionality of the Conscript law, and that all persons who have furnished substitutes must now go in the army, provided they have neither details or special exemptions. As to the *habeas corpus*, the act suspending it expires on the 1st day of August, 1864, and it is to be hoped another like it will never disgrace our statutes.

Members of the Conservative party have no choice but to vote for the whole Conservative ticket, for if they vote for a single Destructive the Secessionists will claim them as their own.—We appeal to our friends to stand by their ticket.

Conservatives will remember that if they vote for Gov. Vance they vote for A. M. Lewis, M. A. Bledsoe, Keke Jones, Jim Morris, John Spelman and all the sneaking Secessionists in the State.

FOR THE ARMY.—We are requested to say that Frank I. Wilson, Esq., will leave for Petersburg on Monday morning and that he will take charge of any letters, packages, &c., that persons may desire to send to their friends in the army, if left with him in time.

Who fired the salute on the *holy* fourth? Who engineered the negro "entertainment" near this town on that day?—Spelman being no longer here;) and who are the one hundred citizens who belong to a treasonable association in our midst? Where do they meet?—who are the fugiemen, and when will the red cross appear again? Conservatives don't be alarmed by quacks, but go to the polls and vote for Holden and peace. Every able bodied man who urges that the war shall still go on and still refuses to help fight is a skulker and deserter. Mark them as such and vote for peace men. Mr. Holden and his friends are for peace!

Gov. Vance and the N. C. Railroad.

MR. PENNINGTON:—What does Gov. Vance mean by the way he has appointed Directors for the State on the N. C. Railroad? He has a right to select eight Directors, the Stockholders four. We think the Directors should be men who are interested in the Road, so as to watch its interest. Gov. Vance thinks differently. He has selected one half of the Directors in Goldsboro' and Raleigh, who own very little stock. I wonder if he thinks Goldsboro and Raleigh are one half of the State, and that the men in these towns are more capable and more deeply interested in the Road than all the remainder of the State? We should like to know why the Governor has ignored Davidson? *All* who preceeded him gave Davidson a Director, but he has been unable, or *unwilling*, to find a man between Greensboro and Salisbury, notwithstanding there is a man between these two points who did more to build the road, took more stock, holds more to-day, and has done more for the road since the war, than six of the eight Directors the Governor has appointed. That man is John W. Thomas! He was elected Director at the first meeting of the Stockholders, and continued while the road was building. After it was completed, the State came in as partner, and the Governor appointed Col. Hargrove Director; besides, there are many others in Davidson who would be equally as good as those selected by the Goverper.

Well, as one good turn deserves another we will respond in August. FAIR PLAY.

The Falling back in Georgia.

We have Atlanta papers of the 4th, from which it will be seen the army of Gen. [illegible] followed [illegible] the Chattahoochee [illegible] lanta. If Gen Johnston means to fight for Atlanta at all the battle cannot be long delayed. One of the Atlanta papers says the nearer the enemy come to the city, the more confident and sanguine the people become.

[From the Register.]

THE SITUATION IN FRONT.

Since our last issue the situation in our immediate front has been somewhat changed. Owing to a heavy movement of the enemy around his left, Gen. Johnston commenced falling back from Kenesaw mountain on Saturday night, and yesterday, as we learned, his line of battle was formed some three or four miles this side of Marietta, his headquarters being established at Vining's station, a few miles above the Chattahoochee river.

It is the opinion of many that being desirous of again signalising the ever memorable fourth of July, and being moreover confident in their ability of overpowering Johnston by the mere force of numbers, the Yankees will to-day make a desperate effort to cut his way through his lines and reach this city. We can hardly hope, however, that his temerity and ambitious desires will thus get the better of Sherman's judgment. We feel confident that Gen Johnston could not be better pleased than that Sherman should give him battle in positions of his own selection. In such an event, a glorious victory would be assured to our arms, and we do not think it is the Yankee general's intention to hazard a general engagement.

A more probable solution of Gen. Sherman's policy is that he will make a detour southward from Marietta with the view of crossing the river and reaching the railroad somewhere between this city and West Point. Such a movement on his part would, he supposes, compel Gen. Johnston to move to the left and thus leave Atlanta uncovered. But if such be really the designs of the wily Yankee commander, we have an abiding faith that he will be foiled in his purposes and brought to grief in advance of its accomplishment.

We are not without the hope, moreover, that reinforcements will yet come to the aid of our army in sufficient strength to enable it to drive back the invader of our soil. The Trans-Mississippi army is now lying idle with no enemy to annoy it, and there is no reason why it might not be transferred to this side of the river, where its services are so much needed. While the enemy are concentrating all their forces it behooves us to do the same thing, otherwise there is no alternative left but to continue to surrender the country to the destruction of the invading foe.

At the time of writing, 3 o'clock, A. M., constant artillery firing is heard at the front, and it is not at all improbable that a general engagement may be brought on by the enemy during the day. We shall, as usual, receive later intelligence from the field before going to press.

[From the Register.]

NORTH GEORGIA.

General Johnston has abandoned the line of the Kennesaw and fallen back to a position some six miles this side of Marietta, the line crossing the railroad at Rough's Station. The enemy entered Marietta yesterday morning at half past nine o'clock, with a yell, having first shelled the town furiously to clean it of rebels. Last evening they approached our lines feeling their way with artillery. This morning musketry firing can be heard, and the enemy are supposed to be close up with us again. Our present line is said to be a strong one, and the entrenchments formidable. Two reasons are assigned for the retrograde movement from the Kennesaw line.—One is, that the enemy had so enfiladed Cheatham's position on the mountain that it was impossible to hold it, and the other is that the supply of water, on the old line was not sufficient for the demands of the army.

[From the Charleston Mercury, July 6.]

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD DAY.

The news from James Island during the past two days has presented no feature of especial interest. The enemy seems to retain his foothold upon the Island, and his forces were drawn up in line of battle all day Tuesday, confronted by our own troops. Some skirmishing took place during the day, and it is stated that we had a few of our men, belonging to the 1st South Carolina Artillery and 32d Georgia, wounded. We could learn no names. Two monitors, in conjunction with the wooden gunboats in the Stono, were shelling our lines at various times yesterday.

The enemy are reported again moving on John's Island, but we have no particulars. The bombardment of the city progresses slowly, as usual.

We have some additional particulars of the assault of Sunday morning on Fort Johnson, which will prove interesting to our readers: On Saturday the Yankees had attacked our west lines on James Island, and, having, as they supposed, diverted the watchfulness and attention of the commander of the east lines, about day on Sunday morning their barges were seen approaching Fort Johnson. They soon effected a landing of one column below Battery Simkins. This was bravely and successfully repulsed by the picket, who also had charge of the guns, under command of Lieut. Lowndes, of Co. K, of 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery, and Lieut. Cowper, of Co. E, 1st S. C. Artillery.

The second column, under the immediate command of Col. Hoyt, of the 52d Pennsylvania Regiment, who also had command of the expedition, attacked the Brooke Gun, and landing in overwhelming numbers, Lieut Rowoth, of the 21 S. C. Artillery, was compelled to fall back, after himself and men fighting bravely. The enemy, cheered by this success—with the commander at their head—waving his sword advanced in heavy force upon Fort Johnson, but there they were received with a terrific fire by the light and heavy batteries on the line.

The enemy, finding the fire too hot for them, began waving white handkerchiefs, and seventy-five surrendered, the balance falling back. Many took shelter in the Brook Gun Battery; but the larger number, taking to their barges, made good their escape, and, being subjected to a heavy fire from our batteries, are supposed to have received a heavy loss, as they were seen to pick up their dead and wounded.

Lieutenant Col Yates immediately ordered a charge to be made upon the Brook Gun Battery. Quarterly C came up in fine style, commanded by Lieutenant T. Davis Wagner, and supported by Lieut. J. C. Reynolds, the Adjutant of the post, who had collected a squad of some twenty detailed men; and this daring dash was a complete success. We recovered the battery and took about sixty-five men.

Lieut. Halsey, commanding the light howitzers, and Lieut. Krith, in charge of the infantry supporting the Parrott guns, Capt. Gaillard, in command of the infantry on the line, with Lieut. Deegan in command of a portion of the lines, poured a heavy fire upon the advancing columns tending much to demoralize the assailants.

In their hasty retreat, Battery Chaves, commanded by Capt Hunter, of the 1d Regiment, S. C. A., opened fire upon the retreating barges and sunk several.

Lieut. Col. Yates displayed great coolness and gallantry, and was everywhere urging and cheering his men to action.

The section of Artillery, belonging to Blake's Light Battery, which was fought with so obstinate a gallantry on Saturday last, was commanded by Lieut. DeLorme. The name was incorrectly printed in our last issue.

Lieut. Col. Yates desires us to state that the report that he was wounded in the action on Sunday is without foundation. We have received the following casualties, and would take occasion to say that we should be glad if Adjutants of commands on the island will promptly furnish us, whenever an action occurs, with similar lists for publication:

Casualties in 2d Regiment S. C. Artillery, Captain T. K. Lagare commanding, July 2d, on James Island:

Company F, 2d S C. Artillery, Lieut. Beast B. M. Shular commanding.—Killed: None.

Wounded—Privates S F. Griffiths in thigh, severely; D. W. Gaffney, in foot, slight.

The New York papers furnish the following recent correspondence between Generals Foster and Jones:

LETTER FROM GEN. JONES TO GEN. FOSTER.

HEAD'QRS DEP'T SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, Charleston, June 13, 1864.—General: Five generals and forty-five field officers of the United States army—all of them prisoners of war—have been sent to this city for safe keeping. They have been turned over to Brig. Gen. Ripley commanding the first military district of this department, who will see that they are provided with commodious quarters in a part of the city occupied by non-combatants, the majority of whom are women and children. It is proper however, that I should inform you that it is a part of the city which has for many months been exposed, day and night, to the fire of your guns.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SAM JONES,
Major Gen. Commanding.

Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, commanding United States forces on the coast of South Carolina, Confederate States.

GENERAL FOSTER'S REPLY.

HEAD'QS DEP'T OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., June 16, 1864.

Major General Sam Jones, Commanding Confederate Forces, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida:

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the receipt this day of your communication of the 13th inst., informing me that five Generals and forty-five field officers of the United States army, prisoners of war, have been turned over by you to Brig. General Ripley, with instructions to see that they are provided with quarters in a part of the city occupied by non-combatants—the majority of which latter, you state, are women and children. You add that you deem it proper to inform me that it is a part of the city which has been for many months exposed to the fire of our guns.

Many months since Major General Gillmore, United States army, notified General Beauregard, then commanding in Charleston, that the city would be bombarded. This notice was given that non-combatants might be removed, and thus women and children spared from harm. General Beauregard, in communication to Gen. Gilmore, dated August 22, 1863, informed him that the non-combatant population of Charleston would be removed with all possible celerity. That women and children have been retained by you in a part of the city which has been for many months exposed to fire is a matter decided by your own sense of humanity.

I must, however, protest against your action in thus placing defenceless prisoners of war in a position to constant bombardment. It is an indefensible act of cruelty, and can be designed only to prevent a continuance of our fire upon Charleston. That city is a depot for military supplies. It contains not merely arsenals, but also foundries and factories for the manufacture of munitions of war. In its shipyards several armed iron-clads have already been completed, while others are still upon the stocks in course of construction. Its wharves and the banks of the river on both sides of the city are lined with batteries. To destroy those means of continuing the war is, therefore, our object and duty. You seek to defeat this effort and by means not known to honorable warfare, but by placing unarmed and helpless prisoners under their fire. I have forwarded your communication to the President, with a request that he place in my custody an equal number of prisoners of like grade to be kept by me in positions exposed to the fire of your guns, so long as you continue the course stated in your communication.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. FOSTER,
Major General Commanding.

D. C. Wager, A. A. G.

CASUALTIES.

HD'QRS 49TH N. C. TROOPS, Reserve Line, near Petersburg, Va., June 27th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—I send herewith, a list of the casualties that have occurred since June 15th in this command. You will confer a great favor upon the many friends of the regiment by giving it a place in your columns:

Field and Staff—None.

Co A, Lieut. Little commanding. Killed—Privates White, Smant, Alford, Melton.—Wounded—Privates John Mooney, Ben Neesbett, slightly.

Co B, Lieutenant Magness, commanding. Killed—None. Wounded—Private J C Hunt, slightly.

Co C, Capt Chambers, comm'd'g. Killed—Private James Thomas. Wounded—Privates D A McCandless, Geo W Richie, severely.

Co D, Lt Roebuck, commanding. Killed—Privates John N Copeland, Jas C Mearce, Cornelius Matteson, Shadrick Maness. Wounded—Privates John W Masses, Enoch Stewart and John A Patterson, badly.

Co E, Capt Hanks commd'g. Killed—Lt John S Summers; Private John P Preese. Wounded—Privates Abraham Crawford.

Co F, Capt [illegible] comm'd'g. Killed—none. Wounded—[illegible]

Co G, Capt Baker comm'd. Killed—none. Wounded—G R Gill, mortally, R P Starnes, D C Putnam and R A Weir, all slight.

Co H, Capt Petty comm'd'g. Killed—Lt W A Rankin., Private G Baldwin. Wounded—Private R F Gamble and J E Rhyne, slightly.

Co I, Capt Conner comm'd'g. Killed—none Wounded—J Stewart, slightly; J Kale, badly; Henry Collins, mortally, since dead; Julius Sigman, finger off; Wm Reynolds, very slight.

Co K, Lt Ed. Phifer, comm'd'g. Killed—none. Wounded—Lt Ed Phifer, very badly in right shoulder; Sergt J W Ford, lost finger; Privates Frank Leonard, flesh wound in hip; Calvin White, slight; G W Shull and Henry Brewer, severely.

RECAPITULATION.

	Officers.	Men.	Total
Killed,	2	9	11
Wounded,	1	26	27
			38

It will be noticed that the number of killed in proportion to the wounded is unusually large. This is always the case while troops are serving in the trenches, and most of them are shot in vital parts.

Yours, &c., H. H. DIMMICK, Adj't

PREMATURE MATRIMONY.

Marriage is a Divine and beautiful arrangement. It was designed by Providence not solely as the means of keeping up population, or as a mere social and economical convenience, but as the blending of two spirits into one—the masculine representing wisdom, and the feminine affection. When there is a spiritual affinity between the two, then the design is accomplished.

Premature marriages are among the greatest evils of the times; and it would not be a bad idea in these days of reforms, if an anti-marrying-in-a-hurry society were instituted. Now-a-days, people leap into the magic life-circle with no more consideration than they would partake of a dinner, little thinking that, when once in, they are there until their end comes. There is little, sometimes, of mutual analysis of disposition and comparison of taste and affections. They seem to fancy that, if there are any discrepancies, the fatal Gordian Knot, which can be seldom cut and never untied, will harmonize all.

The numbers who have felt this truth—the numbers still feeling it in their heart's core are incalculable. They recognize it as the great mistake of their lives. The chain is not to them a silk one, but a cable of iron, that tightens around them more and more crushing out all hope and energy, substituting hate for love, and eating out with its rust, the very inner life of the soul.

Boys and girls now marry to a greater extent than ever before, instead of waiting till they become full grown and matured men and women. The young dandy, as soon as he gets out of short jackets, and finds a little furse gathering on his upper lip—and the young miss, as soon as she emerges from the nursery and abbreviated frocks—think they are qualified to assume the most solemn responsibilities of life. And so if "Pa" and "Ma" won't consent, they post off to some Gretna Green, and there take obligations that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, they will never cease bitterly to repent.

Marriage should never be the result of fancy. The ball room and the evening party rarely develop real character. Under the exhilirating influence of the dance, the glare of the lights, and the merry squib and joke, the dissolute young man may appear amiable, and the slatternly scold loveable. Matches made at such places, or under similar circumstances, are not of the class that originate in Heaven. They are more generally conceived in the opposite place, and bring forth only iniquity. The true way to learn each other is to do it at home, in the parlor, in the kitchen, and on occasions that test the temper. We see the result of these unions in the almost daily divorces that are taking place, in the running away of husbands, leaving their wives and children to starve, and in the elopement of wives. Not only this, but we witness it in broken spirited men, made old in the prime of life, struggling on for mere food and clothing and shelter, and in women cross, dirty, sluttish and wrinkled.

It would be quite impossible for us to depict faithfully the multitude of physical and moral evils that result from these sinful marriages—for sinful they are. They ruin the body, corrupt the morals, and stultify the mind. And the result does not stop with husband and wife. There are the children. They partake of the feebleness and the vices of the parents, both physical and moral, and go out into the busy world stunted and gnarled. God pity them!

We would not be understood as speaking against the institution of marriage. It is holy, beautiful and benificent. But let every one take his mate or none. Let not the brave eagle pair with the stupid owl, nor the gentle dove with the carrion crow. Like should have like. It is a glorious sight to see two old people who have weathered the storms and basked in the sunshine of life together, go hand in hand, lovingly and truthfully, down the gentle declivity of time, with no angers, nor jealousies, nor hatreds garnered up against each other, and looking with hope and joy to the everlasting youth of heaven, where they shall be one forever. That is the true marriage—for it is the marriage of spirit with spirit. Their love is woven into a woof of gold, that neither time, nor death, nor eternity can sever.—*Exchange Paper.*

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